

and Others.  
Byers and Son,  
four doors above  
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April 13.

LT, Deut,  
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LLCHIN,  
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ge Paper, for  
nuring, at the  
Fifth street, and  
manufactures  
United States  
Mar. 4-4

Manufactures,  
superior quality,  
SON, No. 31, has  
above a large  
book, Paper  
with a large  
books, will be  
United States  
Mar. 4-4

Books sold at  
a. C. KAGAN  
July 6-4

his GOLD AND  
PENCIL CASE  
89 south Broad-  
street, three do-  
continue to dis-  
or sale, the ad-  
—He thanks  
mer friends, and  
PATRONAGE.

LETT,  
Druggist, Old and  
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Fullers, a general  
and Dry Goods,  
ragua Wood, Pa-  
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Port, Mysore  
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yellow, Rose Pet-  
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July 13-4

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April 13-4

R SALE.  
thankful for the  
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Pear, Cherry,  
will sell on the  
FRANCE.  
Subscription  
(19-60-2)

ROOM,  
REET.

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# The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—No. 47.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, near

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 26, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 91.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"In thee and in thy seed shall all families of the earth be blessed"—was a declaration and promise of Almighty God to his faithful servant, Abraham. Some people interpret this in a metaphysical sense, and others take it literally, and believe that the descendants of Abraham, who adhered to the law of Moses, were this seed through which he gave his promise in the restoration of a heretic man, were to be accomplished; particularly as the law and the prophet foretold the whole scheme of redemption exerted in the character and merits of the person of Jesus Christ. That the coming of Christ was a great blessing to mankind, is admitted by all who profess to believe in him as the Messiah. But how much do professing Christians know of this blessing? Has Jesus Christ freed them from their sins? Do they know him to be their Redeemer from the multitude of sin, and from the power of dominion of all evil? Do they not rather continue in transgression—walk in their ways—follow after the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, and try to plaster up the wounds of conscience, by vain ideas of the work of salvation being effected for them by means which they know nothing of but by hearsay?

It is desirable that we should come to the knowledge of a religion that does not depend upon outward information. The kingdom of Heaven is within, and if we don't find it in our minds, it is quite likely we shall never find it at all. "Outward information, say Locke, may misguide us, but internal knowledge cannot err." He that comes to this experience, finds the certainty of truth, and knows a redemption that stands upon a more incontrovertibly permanent foundation than can ever be found in a dependence upon books, printing, pen, ink and paper. The promises of God to Abraham, and the redemption effected through our Lord Jesus Christ, are understood by both that thro' the operation of the spirit of God, it set the world into a dominion of evil; and to those who are not willing to come under this divine government, there remains much that is mysterious in what has been written and uttered by many righteous and holy men: For man, independent of divine illumination, is altogether disqualified for properly understanding doctrions of what is spiritual—and hence to many gross and carnal ideas that obtain amongst us, keeping us in bondage to errors, uncertainties and doubts, upon subjects of the greatest interest to us.

LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BOUNTY OF PROVIDENCE.

If we attentively view the various scenes of nature, there will be found in those that even appear the most insignificant something calculated to inspire the mind with awe and veneration of the Deity, inducing a serious observer to magnify and adore his God, and in humble gratitude before him. How would it be for mankind if they were more generally disposed to receive the blessings of Providence more gratefully. But such is the bent of man's nature, that we are too apt to look on the bountiful dispensations of His goodness as circumstances of course, and of trifling consequence to claim an attention.—We find ourselves too unwilling to be guided by that "which killeth not as man teacheth," that which would bid us duly to estimate every blessing, and rear acceptable homage to Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift. The true Christian, residing in every thing around him, enough to convince his understanding, that in all, there has been some trace of the Architect Divine, which leads him to "look through nature, up to thy God"—and in thus contemplating, he receives lesson deeply fraught with instruction.—He looks on the works of his Creator, with peculiar interest, and in these moments of tranquility,

"Can lift to Heaven a nimpudentious eye,  
And smiling say, mythele adem all."

Yes! it is to the sacred sense of Religion, and to that alone, we must attribute all substantial pleasure in this transitory life. Though by following the path of vanity, we may please and divert ourselves a season, yet there are moments when the mirth and gay are arrested by the still voice, saying, "this is not the way, walk not in it"—when we own that it is only by a steady attention to the dictates of truth within our breasts can enjoy true peace while candidate for blissful immortality, and receive assurance becoming the glorified inhabitants of lasting eternity. We mankind more willing be humble, the lowly, the meek, and the poor, who style themselves the ministers; but may the Almighty power never forsake me. O thou eternal, incomprehensible Being, for thy holy resolution with thy love, that I may surmount every obstacle, and let the law of our Divine master, which inculcates charity and patience, be always impressed upon my heart. Amen.

four doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$1 at the end of the year.

and my pedometer—and sometimes my servant, and sometimes my footman. It is only a pity, that a man cannot exist in his shadow, as his shadow does in him.

P. T. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is related of that singular philosopher Diogenes, that on seeing some young men at Athens, dressed in tawdry robes, he derided them and accused them with pride—being abhorr'd a company of Macedonians, dirty and ragged, he said that was also pride, but of a different kind. If this eccentric and cynical philosopher, were to visit our Chestnut Street promenade, and see our tight laced Dandies sitting in and fro, he would no doubt pronounce the same harsh sentence upon them. But the elegants—the ladies, bless their dear hearts, what would he say of them—their tawdry robes and ribbons, floating like streamers upon the winter breeze, for a moment might kindle his ire, but then their superlative charms would melt him down like a pound of butter in a sultry sun. It often happens that those who charge others with pride are themselves addicted to the same foible; and that was a keen repartee given to the old fellow who entered the parlour of his friend, and strutting up and down upon an elegant new carpet said, look, how I trample upon thy pride, and with equal pride of thy own. By some, pride is charged upon all those who make a more splendid appearance than themselves—and a man with a good coat upon his back, is said to be proud by those who have nothing better than tatters and rags. The rich man, who affects a slovenly meanness in his dress, his equipage, and his economy, with a view to attract notice, is little less censorious than the poor man who sits a mile above his station—their feelings are alike preposterous—Pride, under any circumstances, must be a source of misery to its possessor; but where it combines with poverty, it produces a state of things, least of all others to be envied. It shews itself, Proteus like, in so many different forms, and is an evil which springs up and grows so imperceptibly in the human heart, that we have few living examples without some tincture of it more or less. Even those who pretend to walk in the path of Christian meekness and humility, too often evince by external evidences, that pride lurks at the bottom of the heart. It sometimes shews itself by an affectation of singularity, and a refusal to follow the common and inoffensive customs of mankind, may be considered as an indication that such persons think themselves wiser and better than all others. The prim, stiff-backed neatness of some, however they may wish to be thought religious and humble, is indifferent to its house of clay, Nor slight the hovel as beneath its care.

And a doubt may be very rationally entertained How a body so fantastic, so trim And so quaint in its deportment and attire, Can lodge a heavenly mind." R.

MY DOG AND MY SHADOW.

In a solitary excursion through a wood, Major Halden fell in with a man, whose singular appearance attracted his attention. He was sitting on the ground at the foot of a beach tree, eating a crust of bread, which he shared it by with his dog. His dress betrayed the utmost poverty; but his countenance exhibited every symptom of cheerfulness. The Major saluted him as he rode past, and the man pulled off his hat. Do you see? said he to his dog, laughing. What could the dog see? asked the major, whose curiosity was much excited by the man's happy looks. The stranger laughed.—Aye, said the man, in a humorous tone, I wish to make the dog take notice of your civility. It is an uncommon for a well dressed person on horse back, and an officer besides, to lift his hat or cap to a tattered foot passenger like me.

What are you? said the major to the man, looking at him attentively.

A child of fortune.

A child of fortune, you mistake without doubt; for your coat seems to speak otherwise.

My coat is in the right, sir. But as I can joke in this coat, the only one I have, it is of as much value to me as a new one, even if it had a star upon it.

If what you say does not proceed from a disordered mind, you are in the right, countryman.

A disordered mind, or a light mind, is sometimes the gift of God, at least for children of fortune.

My fate once hung heavy on my mind like lead; but care now passes through it as the wind does my coat, and that is because it makes up for a great deal of misfortune.

But, says the major, whence did you come, and whither are you going?

That question is not difficult to be answered, sir. I came from my cradle, and I am now going straight forward to my grave. With these two stages of my life I am well acquainted. In a word, I am endeavouring to soften my fate; but I must have something very engaging, for my dog and destiny remain faithful to me; and my shadow also—but, like a false friend, only when the sun shines. You shake your head, sir, as if you meant to say, I have made choice of bad company. I thought so at first, but there is nothing so bad as not to be useful sometimes. My destiny has made me humble, and taught me what I did not before know, that one cannot unbind the world. My dog has taught me, there is still love and fidelity in it, and—you cannot imagine what fine things one can talk with, and respecting one's shadow!

Respecting one's shadow? that I do not understand.

You shall hear, sir—at sun-rise, when I am walking behind my long towering shadow what conversation I hold with it on philosophical subjects. Look, say I, dear shadow, are thou not like a youth, when the sun of life is rising, the earth seems too small? Just when I lift a leg, thou lift another, as if thou wouldst step over ten acres at once; and yet, when thou putteth down thy leg, thy step is scarcely a span long: so fares it with youth. He seems as if he would destroy or create the world, and yet, in the end, he does none of those things which might have been expected from his discourse. Let the sun now rise higher and thou will become smaller, as the youth boasts less the older he grows. Thus I compare, you see, the morning, noon, and evening shadow with a hundred things; and the longer we walk together the better we get acquainted. At present, I can tell you many things which I formerly considered indispensable necessities. The shadow is my watch,

and my pedometer—and sometimes my servant, and sometimes my footman. It is only a pity, that a man cannot exist in his shadow, as his shadow does in him.

P. T. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

and my pedometer—and sometimes my servant, and sometimes my footman. It is only a pity, that a man cannot exist in his shadow, as his shadow does in him.

Well, and what do you say in the evening to your shadow?

In the evening? a man's shadow then is a very serious thing—the best moralist—a real mentor.

When the shadow runs forward before one,

still becoming longer and less visible, as if already

hiding his head in the darkness of eternity, while

behind one is the setting sun, and before one a rising

star—the shadow then seems to say, thou art

on the brink of eternity, thy sun is going down;

but how not courage like me, thou will become

always greater; and before thou art already suspended

a better star, the first ray of eternity beyond

the grave.

With these words the man became serious, and

the major said, Both looked at each other in silence.

He said, said the major, you must go with me.

He took the stranger by the hand, and conducted him to his house.

## The Ladies' Friend.

### SONNET.

Joy cannot claim a purer bliss,  
Nor grief a deëre from stain more clear,  
Than Female friendship's melting kiss,  
Than Female friendship's parting tear.  
How sweet the heart's full bliss to prove,  
To her whose smile must drown the shore;  
How sweeter still, still to tell of woes,  
To her whose faithful breast would share  
In every grief, in every care,  
Whose sigh can lull to repose!

Oh blessed sight! there is no sorrow,  
But from thy breath can sweatless borrow;  
E'en to the pale, and drooping flow'r;  
That fades in love's neglected hours;  
Men with her wiles can friendship's power  
Tis from her restless bed to err,  
And sink like wearied babe to sleep;  
On the soft couch her sorrows sleep.

The bosom of a friend.

### FEMALE LITERATURE, OF THE PRESENT AGE.

There is no more delightful peculiarity in the literature of the present age than the worth and brilliancy of its female genius. The full development of the intellect and imagination of woman in the triumph of modern times.—Their influence on literature was scarcely felt even in the stanzas of the classical ages. The contracted nature of their education—the tyrannical demeanor of the sternness towards them—and the yet more inflexible tyranny of custom, crushed the blossoms of their genius before they were half unfolded, or prevented them from diffusing their sweets beyond the limited circle of domestic life. Some times, indeed, the female mind broke through the unnatural restraints opposed to its progress, but it too often lost in the exertion, its freshness and most delicate charm.—The Sapphos and the Aspasia of antiquity cast aside the fetters of custom and the bonds of virtue. Even these instances of female celebrity, so attended with canine native works of Greece and Rome, exquisite and eternal as they are, have an aspect stern and apalling, and want that delicacy and tender grace which the intermingling of female taste alone can give. Their poetry is not enriched with a few of those sweet fancies and delicious conceits which peculiarly belong to the female mind, or are exercised in the society of intellectual and sensitive woman. The gentle influences of feminine genius now shed over the whole literature of our country a delicate and tender bloom. The works of the female authors of the present age are objects of no common interest—not only for their separate beauties, but for the new and lovely lights which they have cast over the whole region of imagination, and the nooks of the graceful loveliness which they have been enabled to illumine.

LADY JANE GREY.

A short account of the literary acquirements of the lovely Lady Jane Grey who fell a sacrifice to the ambition of her father in law, the Duke of Northumberland. She was beheaded in the reign of Queen Mary of England, in 1554.

Before Lady Jane Grey was twelve years old, she was mistress of eight languages. She wrote and spoke the English tongue with elegance and accuracy, French, Italian, Latin, and even Greek, she possessed to a perfection as if they were native to her, and she had made some progress in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. Yet she did not, like some learned ladies, in pursuit of these extraordinary acquisitions, fall into any neglect of those useful and ornamental arts, which are peculiarly to be desired in the female sex. The delicacy of her taste displayed itself in the variety of her needle-works, and even in the beauty and regularity of her hand writing. She played admirably upon various instruments of music, and accompanied them with a voice peculiarly sweet.—What an agreeable picture does this history of the earliest years of this interesting woman present to our fancy! Though of noble and royal descent, she did not think that excused her from the performance of her duties, or the cultivation of her mind. She was anxious to improve her manners. She had a delicacy of complexion, and a regularity and composure of features, which expressed the steadiness of her thoughts. She deserved a clearness of apprehension, and a solidity of judgment, which enabled her not only to make herself mistress of languages, but of sciences, so that she thought, spoke, and reasoned upon subjects of the greatest importance, in a manner which surprised every body. With these qualities, her good humour, humility, and mildness, were such, that she appeared to derive no pride from all her acquisitions.

It was in the summer of 1554, when she was under fifteen years of age, that she received a visit at Bowdgate from Roger Ascham, schoolmaster to the Princess Elizabeth. He had become acquainted with her in the court of Edward the VI. and had been equally struck with the greatness of her attainments and the sweetness of her disposition.

When he arrived he found the Marquis and Marchioness of Dorset, with all their attendants of either sex, were gone a hunting in the park—Lady Jane, however, was in her apartment, and when Mr. Ascham was introduced, he found her busy reading the Phædon of Plato in the original Greek. Astonished at the venerable instructor asked her, Why she lost such pastime as there must be in the park? At which smiling she answered, I wishe all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato—Alas! good folk, they never feel what true pleasure means? This led him to inquire how a lady of her age had attained to this deep knowledge of pleasure, and what had allure her to it; she made the following reply: I will tell you, and tell you a truth, which perchance ye will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits that ever God gave

me, is that he sent me so sharp and severe parents and so gentle & schoolmasteas. Yet, when I am in presence of either father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, off, mind, no go, eat, drink, be merry, or sad, be sorrowing, playing, dancing, or doing any thing else, I must do it, as if I were in such weight, measure, and number, even as

perfectly as God made the world; or else I am as

sharply taunted, or cruelly threatened, you present

# THE OLI.

"VARIETY'S THE VERB SPICE OF LIFE,  
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

## UNORTHROUSIVE BEAUTY.

As lamps burn silent with unconscious light,  
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright;  
Unarming charms with edge resistless fall,  
And she who meant no mischief, does it all.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## ENIGMAS.

A monarch who mourn'd for the loss of a day;  
The warrior who wept for more nations to subdue;  
The mad who was won by twice seven years of toil.

The Poi, the brave chief of his own native soil;  
A fanciful champion long nursed by a bear;  
And a proud Queen of Albion, more cruel than fair.

My initials will name you a sylph scarcely human;  
Too gay for an angel, too lovely for woman.

With one half of a Musical instrument, take  
Two-fifths of a sharp tasting fruit, and you'll make  
A sweet little budget of feminine charms;  
Too bright for my pen, and too coy for my arms.

Y.

*Difference between Gout and Rheumatism.*  
A Frenchman, being afflicted with the gout, was asked, what difference there was between that and the rheumatism. "One very great difference!" replied Monsieur—"Spouse you take one vice, you putty your finger in, you turn de screw 'till you bear him no longer—dat is de Rheumatic—den, 'spose you give him one turn more; dat is de Gout."

*French English.*—The French, notwithstanding the number of English among them, by no means improve in the knowledge of our language. The following *Avis* appears in the *Palais Royal*.—"Sale and Purchase—of diamonds, coloured stones, fine pearls, and all kinds of jewels, gold and silver, both new and tennyworts (neuf et d'occasion). Exchanges are to be made, effects to be retold from the public lending office in order to purchase them. All sorts of jewels, as well as clock and watch making, shall be mended with the greatest carefulness."

*Ruff.*—The ruff worn in the reign of Elizabeth attained the most extravagant pitch of absurdity. It reached behind to the very top of the head, and being of fine texture, it was strongly starched to make it stand upright; and in addition to this, was supported by an underopper called a supersette. Stubbs says, "One arch or pillar wherewith the Devil's kingdom of great ruffa is underpopped, is a certain kind of liquid matter they call starch, wherein the Devil has learned them to wash and their ruffs, which being dry will stand stiff and inflexible about their necks."

Plaid stiffs will neither shrink nor lose their bustre in cleaning them, if washed with soap and cold water, and stretched and ironed before they are dry.

## BOOKS.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he gives the utmost value for Libraries and small parcels of Books. Books exchanged on the most liberal terms.

EDWARD M. GREENE.

dec 21—6m No. 29, South Front street.

**HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP,**  
A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, back of No. 103, Vine street; and sold at No. 96, No. 44 Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 20 Cents, with printed directions to each.

One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. jan 18—6m

**J. MORTIMER,** 74 south Second street, has a compass on sale, at reduced price. Book Books, Custom House and other Books, and Stationery in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Austin Books at the lowest prices. jan 4—6m

**QUILL MANUFACTORY.**  
REYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from \$2.50 to \$25 the thousand.

**IN THE PRESS,**  
AND will be published, in a few days, by E. LUTTRELL, No. 88, Chestnut street, "The Power of the Church distinguished from the Power of Anti-Christ, the Man of Sin." By Eusebius Kinnier. march 13—4f

Just Received, per Ship Moss, AND on hand from former importations, and for A sale by the Sub-criber.

Excellent Vegetable Oil, Rose, Violet, Benzoin, Lilac, Bandana, &c. &c. London Windsor Soap, Do. Lavender Water, Bouquet Lavender, Vegetable Essence, Pasta de Castagna.

**BRUSHES and COMBS,**  
Of every description. A fine Assortment of RODGERS'S

**PEENKES & SCISSORS,**  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Moroc- no Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purse, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS, No. 141 Chestnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

**JAMES B. WOOD,**  
42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets, (Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES, and keep constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

**FARMING UTENSILS,** of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

jan 4—6m

**FLIJAH LAWS, Jr.**

**COLLECTING, &c.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends

and the public, that he still continues the

Posting and Balancing of Books and Collecting Debts. All orders will be gratefully received and executed with dispatch.

JAMES STEELE, Accountant and Collector, 26 Washington street, four doors above Locust.

N.B. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvent's Petitions, and all other Writings, drawn at the shortest

notice and most reasonable terms. jan 21—6m

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

jan 22—6m

**JOSEPH COGGINS,**

Has removed his Boot and Shoe manu-

factory from Carter's alley to No. 20

Chestnut street, between Second and

Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has

constantly for sale, a general assort-

ment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

jan 23—4f

**JAMES PETERS.**

Returning to England.

JOHN OLDRIDGE, begs

to leave to acquaint his friends and

the public, that on account of the

great demand for the Balm of Co-

lonia in Great Britain, and particular family af-

fairs, he intends taking his departure, with his

family, in a few months, from Philadelphia and

therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons,

that it would be well for them to lay in a stock of

his Balm for family use, as he does not intend to

leave an Agent in the United States.

Its utility as a preventative for the falling off and

restoring of hair is universally allowed and ap-

proved by thousands who have used, or seen it

tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a

long detail of its other virtues. It is now made

nearly colourless, and still retains its former

virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his

establishments No. 554 South Front street, and

at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at

one dollar per bottle, and 30 cents for a half bottle.

Good allowance to those who purchase quantities

jan 18—4f

**JOHN OLDRIDGE.**

For MAKING

A Tight-bodied Coat, . . . . . \$5.50

A Frock do. . . . . 3.50

A pair of Pantaloons, . . . . . 1.25

A Vest, . . . . . 1.25

jan 9—6m

**JOHN OLDRIDGE.**

**BIRDS FOR SALE.**

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary

Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for

sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house

above Eighth street, N. B.—Also, a large collec-

tion of Fancy Pigeons. dec. 14—4f

**J. CAMPBELL, Mercer & Taylor,**

Has commenced business at the South East

corner of DOCK and SECOND STREETS,

where orders will be thankfully received,

punctually attended to, and executed in the most

trustable manner, at the following prices:

**JOHN OLDRIDGE.**

For MAKING

A Tight-bodied Coat, . . . . . \$5.50

A Frock do. . . . . 3.50

A pair of Pantaloons, . . . . . 1.25

A Vest, . . . . . 1.25

jan 9—6m

**JOHN OLDRIDGE.**

**FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber, thankful for the

great encouragement, he has already re-

ceived, wishes a continuance of the pro-

tection and patronage as he has a large and

general assortment of Apple, Peach, Cherry,

Plum and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on

the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRANCIS.

**JOHN OLDRIDGE.**

For MAKING

A Tight-bodied Coat, . . . . . \$5.50

A Frock do. . . . . 3.50

A pair of Pantaloons, . . . . . 1.25

A Vest, . . . . . 1.25

jan 9—6m

**JOHN OLDRIDGE.**

**CABINET WARE-ROOM,**

No. 28 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

T. H. S. Subcriber respectfully informs his friends

and the public, that he has on hand a variety

of Fashionable FURNITURE, made of the best

materials, which he offers for sale on reason-

able terms. All orders promptly executed.

JOHN JAMES, jun.

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annals if not paid before the end of the year.

All subscriptions out of the city must be re-

gularly remitted, in advance, otherwise the per-

son will be discontinued at the close of the pe-

riod for which payment has been made.

A wish to discontinue the paper on the part

of the subscriber must be made known a pre-

vious to the expiration of the time subscriber for

the engagement will be considered good for an

other six months.

All Letters or Communications, through